



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

inserted. I did not see proof and the error was noticed too late for correction.

The fact that not only the names of orders but also those of *families* are wanting after "Macrochires" and "Trochilidæ," should, I think, have suggested to so practiced a reviewer that there was a *lapsus* somewhere.

It is certainly bad enough to be accused of trying to classify all but the Passeries in one order, but when it logically follows—and in this case it does—that one is also accused of attempting to crowd the same heterogeneous assemblage into the family Trochilidæ I must, in justice to myself, plead not guilty.

Very truly yours,

FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

American Museum Natural History, New York City. May 24, 1894.

Annual Report Minnesota Natural History Survey for 1892.¹—The important papers incorporated with this report are as follows: The Geology of Kekequabic Lake with special reference to an augite-soda granite, by Mr. U. S. Grant; Report of a reconnoissance in northwestern Minnesota in 1892, J. E. Todd; and Field Observations of N. H. Winchell in 1892. A feature of general interest is a table of comparative nomenclature prepared by the State Geologist. This table gives the Minnesota Strata in order; the stratigraphy of the Wisconsin reports issued under the direction of Prof. Chamberlain; the terms used by the present Michigan survey; and the general terms used by the United States and Canadian geological surveys. These separate series are arranged so that one can see at a glance the supposed equivalents.

¹ The Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota. The Twenty-first Report, for the year 1892. N. H. Winchell, State Geologist. Minneapolis, 1893.